Collateral consanguineal relatives of ascending generations and their spouses: thíos, thía (uncle, aunt); bárbas (uncle, a familiar term.).

Collateral consanguineal relatives of descending generations and their spouses: anepsyós, anepsyá (newphew, niece).

Collateral consanguineal relatives of the same generation and their spouses: (e)xádherfos, (e)xadhérfi (cousin); protoxádherfos (first cousin); xadhérfia (cousinhood, cousinry).

The older collateral relative is presumed to be of an ascending generation, but the technicality can be insisted upon for precision or humor (as when a woman insisted on several occasions that her three-year-old daughter was my aunt). Then, too, fully descriptive phrases can be used in reference, e.g., my uncle, the first cousin of my father.

Member of a family related by marriage: simpétheros, simpethéra (co-father-in-law, co-mother-in-law)

father of spouse	pentherós
mother of spouse	pentherá
brother of spouse	kunyádhos
sister of spouse	kunyádha

For other relatives of spouse, the same terms as spouse uses.

wife of son	nífi (bride)
wife of brother	nífi
husband of sister	ghambrós (groom)
husband of daughter	ghambrós
wife	yinéka (woman), kiría (Mrs.)
husband	ándras(man), kírios (Mr.)
spouse	sízighos
husband of wife's sister	batzanákis
wife of husband's brother	sinifádha (co-bride)
godfather	nonós
godmother	nonás
godson	vaftistikós
goddaughter	vaftistiká

Members of families related by godparenthood: kumbáros, kumbára.

wedding sponsor and spouse	kumbáros, kumbára

Members of families related by wedding-sponsorship: kumbáros, -a.

When a woman marries she customarily takes not only her husband's last name but his first as well, plus a suffix, -ena or -u, depending on the number of syllables and the accentuation of the name; e.g., Dhimítrios-Dhimítrena, Dhiamandís-Dhiamandú. This is not grammatical gender; the suffix means "wife of," and can be added even to nicknames. The given name is still used by the family of procreation and others. The suffix -ítsa added to a woman's maiden name indicates née so-and-so. Family names can form the plural of their respective declensions or add the suffix -éi (ancient *atoi*, "natives of"),

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193 551 indicating the members and partisans of a family or clan; e.g., Tsavaléi, Andromidhéi, Kolokotronéi, Petimezéi (Cf. Pernot, vol. I, p. 86).

177 601 Of the Modern Greek kinship terms listed above, most existed with the same or much the same meaning in Ancient Greek. However, the latter had a much richer and more varied vocabulary in the totality of its literature, and the reduction has been considerable. It included many non-Indo-European loan words of which *theîos* and *anepsiós*, among others, survive today. The modern loan words are kunyádhos, bárbas, yáya, and batzanákis, from Romance, Turkish, etc. The bulk of borrowings and replacements of common Indo-European kin terms had occurred already in ancient times. For instance, *adelphós*, *-é* (modern *adherfós*), literally "co-uterine" (from *delphýs*, womb, a word of uncertain origin), became the sibling terms in place of **phrâter* and [113] **eór* which dropped out before Homer. The full roster of classic and Homeric kin terms can be found in Miller's "Greek Kinship Terminology."

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